

RUC and creating a new, united police force for the whole island.

Meeting with Minister of State Tony Baldry: Minister Baldry's portfolio includes North America, foreign assistance, and international counternarcotics programs. We discussed recent changes in the Congress, and the need for more interaction between legislators from our two countries. We also discussed Northern Ireland, and the use of the British Virgin Islands as a transshipment point by narcotics traffickers.

CONCLUSIONS

The single most compelling message I heard from the people of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland was that they are done with violence, and that anyone who returns to violence would be condemned by a majority of people of both traditions. I could feel an intense desire on the island to find a way for both Catholics and Protestants to coexist. However, I also sensed that some Unionists, who have willingly seen themselves as British subjects their whole lives, are so fearful that their way of life is coming to an end that they could ignite renewed violence if they are not reassured otherwise.

Despite this danger, I was very impressed with the momentum the peace process has gained. The visionary leadership of John Hume coupled with the courageous decision of British Prime Minister Major, former Irish Prime Minister Reynolds, and Prime Minister Bruton, to seize this opportunity, have constructed a process that I am optimistic will lead to lasting peace.

The much-anticipated Framework Document was published the day after I arrived back in Washington, where it was very well received. Since then, President Clinton has agreed to permit Gerry Adams to raise funds in the United States, and Adams responded by declaring his readiness to discuss the decommissioning of arms with the British Government. The British Government reciprocated by withdrawing 400 of its troops from Northern Ireland. Ministerial level talks between Britain and Sinn Fein are expected soon. I believe this is crucial to reassuring Unionists that they will not be left defenseless to a renewed IRA threat.

The role of the United States in this effort cannot be overstated. After a somewhat inauspicious beginning, the International Fund for Ireland has served a vital role in creating jobs—29,000 at last count, and bringing hope to hundreds of the most depressed communities, both Catholic and Protestant, in Northern Ireland and the border countries of the Republic. The IFI is clearly a short-term solution. If peace takes hold, private investment should replace the IFI as the engine of economic development within two or three years. Until then, the IFI is an important symbol of U.S. support for the peace process and a tangible way to support that process during this fragile period.

In addition, President Clinton's willingness to take political risks that the Irish and British Governments were either unwilling or unable to take themselves, has made an enormous difference. My hope is that my reinforcing his message in Dublin, Belfast and London I was able to give some added impetus towards lasting peace in the land of my father's father.●

REGULATORY REFORM

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the March 6, 1995 edition of the New Yorker included a thoughtful piece on regulatory reform by James Kunen. He recalls the history that led to the enactment of laws and agency regulations designed to protect the public from un-

safe foods and warns against regulatory reforms that will doom us to repeat that history.

This article deserves the attention of the Senate as we prepare for the upcoming debate on regulatory reform so I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New Yorker, Mar. 6, 1995]

RATS: WHAT'S FOR DINNER? DON'T ASK.

Ninety years ago, Upton Sinclair's immensely popular documentary novel "The Jungle" exposed the conditions then prevailing in the American meat-packing industry. "Rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together," Sinclair wrote, in one of many vivid passages based on his research in Chicago, and he added, "There were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit."

Peering back in time from the moral heights of the present, we may find it hard to make out why the captains of industry circa 1905 conducted their businesses so rapaciously. Were their hearts more resistant to the promptings of conscience than those of today's corporate executives? Or did Sinclair's villains do what they did because it kept costs down and, besides, they could get away with it? Such questions are of more than just literary interest right now, for what can be got away with may be on the brink of vast expansion.

Sinclair's best-seller helped spur the passage by Congress, in 1906, of America's first great consumer-protection measures—a federal meat-inspection law and the Pure Food and Drug Act, which together prohibited the shipment of adulterated or mislabeled foods in interstate commerce. The first great political obstruction of consumer protection quickly ensued. When producers of dried fruit complained that limits on the use of sulfur as a preservative might hurt sales, President Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, backed down. "We have not learned quite enough in Washington to guide your business without destroying it," Mr. Wilson explained to them apologetically, no doubt omitting to deride the inside-the-Beltway outlook of the Department's scientists only because the Beltway had yet to be built. Pro- and anti-regulatory forces have grappled for advantage ever since. This week, the House Republicans, as part of their Contract with America, are striving to rout the rulemakers once and for all with a set of measures they imaginatively call the Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act of 1995. The legislation would erect new obstacles in the already tortuous path of risk assessment.

GLENCOE STUDENTS WIN ENGINEERING AWARD

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, more than 1.8 million Americans are employed as engineers, making it the Nation's second largest profession.

National Engineers Week has been celebrated annually since 1951 in order to increase recognition of the contributions that engineering and technology make in the quality of our lives. During the week of February 19 to 25, more than 40 well-known engineers participated in a variety of activities to help promote engineering.

Among those activities was the national engineers week future city com-

petition. This competition encourages middle-school students to help envision solutions to facing our Nation's cities. These seventh- and eighth-grade students use math and science skills to design tabletop models of futuristic cities, and each group of students is assisted by a teacher and a volunteer engineer.

This year a team of students from Glencoe, IL, was among the seven teams from around the country that went to the final competition at the National Science Foundation, and I was pleased when they took third place in the competition.

Those deserving special recognition are Stephanie Richart, Alexandra Wang, and Denise Armbruster, and their teacher, Barbara James, of Central School in Glencoe, and also Bob Armbruster who volunteered his services in helping the group with their project.●

MAKING MINORITY

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 95 at the desk, which was submitted earlier by the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 95) making minority party appointments to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the resolution (S. Res. 95) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the following Senate committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Johnston, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Ford, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Dorgan.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Graham, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Dorgan, and Mr. Wellstone.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1995

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:45 a.m., Wednesday, March 29, 1995, and that following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed to be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the Senate proceed to a period of routine morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:45 a.m., with Members recognized to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with